

FAITH IN GEN. BULLER.

His Soldiers Are Determined to Vindicate Him.

THE BOER POSITION VERY STRONG.

As Described by Winston Churchill, Who Reached Chieveley Camp—Another Dispatch Told of His Remarkable Escape From the Boers—Other War News.

LONDON, Dec. 28.—The war office here received a dispatch from Cape Town, dated Dec. 26, which contained the following:

"There is no change in the situation. Methuen reports that the enemy's force has increased and is engaged in entrenching three and a half miles from his outlying pickets.

"Methuen reconnoitered with two squadrons of mounted infantry for two miles along the line and gave the fire of four guns and two Vickers machine guns. Four horses were hit.

"The queen's Christmas message was received with enthusiasm.

"Gatacre is endeavoring to reopen communication with the Indwe collection."

GIBRALTAR, Dec. 28.—The British steamer Dunottar Castle, having on board General Lord Roberts of Kandahar, commander-in-chief of the British forces in South Africa, arrived here.

General Sir H. Kitchener, who came from Egypt to join General Roberts as his chief of staff, embarked on board the Dunottar Castle and the vessel sailed for Cape Town.

LONDON, Dec. 28.—The Morning Post received the following from Mr. Churchill, under date of Dec. 26, telegraphed from Chieveley camp, where he arrived:

"All ranks have confidence in Sir Roberts Buller, and there is a stern determination to succeed next time at all costs. A painful impression was caused by the announcement of the change of commanders-in-chief and the soldiers here are resolved to vindicate their trusted leader.

"The situation, nevertheless, is difficult, the Boer position being one of extraordinary strength, with high hills, lined tier on tier with trenches and galleries, rising from an almost unfordable river and with a smooth plain in front.

"The enemy have all the advantages marked and many powerful guns dominate the various points of the river, while the drifts are commanded by converging musketry fire from probably 12,000 Boers. There are 16 miles of wild, broken country between reaching Ladysmith, which demands early relief.

The Morning Post published a dispatch from Winston Spencer Churchill, who went to Durban, describing his escape from Pretoria, where he was a prisoner of the Boers. The dispatch, which was dated December 21, contained the following:

"On the afternoon of Dec. 12 the Transvaal's secretary of war informed me that there was little chance of my release. I therefore resolved to escape, and the same night I left the State school prison in Pretoria by climbing the wall when the sentries' backs were turned momentarily. I walked through the streets of the town without disguise, meeting many Burgheers, but was not challenged in the crowd. I got through the pickets of the town guards and struck the Delagoa bay railroad. I walked along it, avoiding the watchmen at the bridges and culverts and waited for a train beyond the first station. The 11:20 goods train from Pretoria had arrived before I reached the place and was moving at full speed. I boarded it with great difficulty, crouching under the sacks. I jumped from the train before dawn and was sheltered during the day in a small wood, in company with a huge vulture, who displayed a lively interest in me.

"I walked on at dusk. There were no more sentries that night. The danger of meeting the guards of the line continued, but I was obliged to follow it as I had neither compass nor map. I had to make wide detours to avoid bridges, stations and huts, and so my progress

was very slow. Chocolate is not a satisfying food. The outlook was gloomy, but I persevered, with God's help. For two days my food supply was very precarious. I was lying up by daylight and walking by night.

"Meanwhile my escape had been discovered and my description telegraphed everywhere. All trails were searched and everyone was on the watch for me. Four times the wrong people were arrested. The sixth day I managed to board a train beyond Middelburg, from whence there was direct service to Delagoa.

"In the evening I concealed myself in a railway truck under a great pile of sacks. I had a small store of good food. I remained hidden so, changing my identity. The train searched for me at Komatipoort but did not see me. After some 60 hours of misery I came safely home. I am very weak, but am free. I have lost many pounds in weight, but am light in heart and shall avail myself of every opportunity to get home and to see my family and friends.

A dispatch was received from Winston Churchill, who was exchanged for Viljoen.

CHEVIELEY CAMP, Natal, Monday, Dec. 28.—Although the two armies are in sight of each other with the exception of 102 degrees in the shade, the British today enjoyed characteristic cheer. Glenfield and Kirkwood of the South African light horse, left here yesterday to inspect the patrole along the

eastern hills. Their horses returned at night alone.

Colonel Donald of the Royal Fusiliers had his collarbone broken by being thrown from his horse while on outpost duty.

CHEVIELEY CAMP, Natal, Tuesday, Dec. 26.—The naval guns began shelling the Boer position at about 5 o'clock this morning, using lyddite. The shelling continued about two hours.

Since the engagement at Colenso the enemy have been energetically improving their entrenchments. They can be seen galloping freely from hill to hill. Ladysmith also had a busy morning today, shelling the Boer position on



MAJOR GENERAL O. BARTON, Umhlanga mountain. The bursters' Umbelwans were plainly visible at Chieveley.

KILLED AND WOUNDED.

Lists Sent by General Otis Given a Large Number of Dead and Wounded Soldiers.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 28.—General Otis at Manila, sent to the war department the following list of killed not previously reported:

Killed in action near Banna, Dec. 11, Third cavalry, Harry Swer, an American; Charles W. Frazer, action against Romblon, May, Dec. 10, Tenth infantry, Charles J. Fealey.

Another list sent by General Otis was as follows:

Killed in action, engagement near Banna, Dec. 11, Third cavalry, Company A, Harry Swer, Charles W. Frazer, action against Romblon, May, Dec. 10, Tenth infantry, Charles J. Fealey.

Wounded, William J. Sheesey, hospital corps, abdomen and head, slightly wounded and taken prisoner during attack on train near Angeles Sept. 23, escaped during engagement near Manga-taren Nov. 23; action near Alimodian Pama, Nov. 20, Twenty-sixth infantry, F. Thomas Russell, foot slight; H. John Naden, thigh severe; Nineteenth infantry, A. William Hicks, arm, severe; action, L. Granji, Samar, Dec. 7, Sixth infantry, M. Payton N. Womack, buttock, slight; Reed M. Keeney, shoulder, slight; action on Gintangan, Samar, Dec. 7, Sixth infantry, William H. Haggard, foot, slight; action on Sibul, Dec. 10, Fourth cavalry, B. Lorenzo A. Deaton, corporal, chest, moderate; H. Winthrop Richardson, corporal, thigh, severe; action Ivo, Dec. 1, Twenty-fifth infantry, E. Gray Wade, slight; action near Talaric, Dec. 10, Twenty-fifth infantry, H. Bart McCoy, corporal, thigh, severe.

Want Diaz to Remain President.

CITY OF MEXICO, Dec. 28.—Letter and telegrams were received requesting that President Diaz accept the nomination of the Liberal party, and it is a remarkable fact that thousands of members of the Clerical party have given their adhesion to his candidacy on the ground that the country's abundance of prosperity requires that there be no change in the executive at this time.

Molnux Juries Complained.

NEW YORK, Dec. 28.—At the trial of Roland B. Molnux a protest was made to Recorder Goff against the policy of allowing a jury to be selected by the attorney. The jury, composed of 12 men, a detective had been assigned to each member and that the "showdown" had allowed their zeal to outrun their discretion. The "showdown" it was understood, will not be so severe.

Snailpox Rages Among Indians.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 28.—Snailpox among the Indians in the Indian Territory and at Crow Creek agency in South Dakota and other reservations has assumed serious proportions. Congress, unable to delay reconvening, will be asked for an appropriation of \$20,000, with which to stamp out the epidemic.

Johnson Released on Bail.

CLEVELAND, Pa., Dec. 28.—Millard F. Johnson, the jury commissioner charged with the fraudulent selection of jurors, who has been in jail here since Friday last, was released on \$10,000 bail. Johnson was captured at Marion, Ind.

Negroes Held a Meeting.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 28.—The American Negro Academy, an organization of educators, clergymen and other prominent men of the race, met in annual session at the Lincoln Memorial Congregational church.

Millions Given Famine Relief.

LONDON, Dec. 28.—The victory of India telegraphed from Calcutta that there had been no increase of rain and that 22,45,000 natives suffering from famine were receiving relief.

Double Crime of a Railroad.

SPRINGFIELD, O., Dec. 28.—Frank B. Coe shot and killed his wife and then shot himself. They were found side by side. Mrs. Coe is dead, but Coe is still living. He was taken to the hospital. Coe is an employee of the Ohio Southern railway. Jealousy is thought to be the cause of the tragedy.

Probable Convention Date.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 28.—It is probable that the Republican state convention will be held at Harrisburg on Wednesday, April 29. Chairman Keener of the state committee has sent a communication to the members of that committee suggesting that date, and it is believed no objection will be made.

For Boer Widows and Orphans.

NEW YORK, Dec. 28.—George W. Van Fleet, treasurer of the American Transvaal fund, said that he had received \$300 a day in small amounts from all over the country. He had received \$900 for the widows and orphans of the Boers, which was the best plan.

Schley's Flagship Reasoned Buenos Ayres.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 28.—Admiral Schley's flagship Chicago arrived at Buenos Ayres and will remain there until further orders.

It costs us 9c to return 5c by your grocer, if you don't like Fels-Naptha soap—we pay the postage both ways.

We have been asked for it once in six months! we don't know why; the woman probably didn't follow directions.

REBELS BADLY ROUTED

Driven From Their Trenches Near Montalban.

INSURGENTS' LOSS WAS LARGE.

Four Americans Were Wounded—Owing to the Nature of the Country, Our Force Was Unable to Cut Off the Retreat, as Planned.

MANILA, Dec. 28.—Colonel Lockett, with a force of 25,000, including artillery, attacked a strong force of insurgents entrenched in the mountains near Montalban, about five miles northeast of San Mateo. The enemy was completely routed, the Americans pursuing them through the hills, and which they fled in every direction.

Four Americans were wounded. The Filipino loss was large, resulting from a heavy infantry and artillery fire for about three hours into the trenches.

It was supposed that the insurgents were those who were driven out of San Mateo on the day General Lawton was killed. They numbered probably 1,000.

A dozen lines of insurgent trenches covered the steep trail through the hills and likewise the valley below, along which the Americans passed. The main attacking party consisted of the Forty-sixth volunteers, a troop of cavalry and artillery, Colonel Lockett commanding in person. The rest of the command operated from remote points in an endeavor to carry out Colonel Lockett's plan of throwing his line around the enemy and thus cutting off retreat.

The nature of the mountainous country made it impracticable to execute the movement successfully.

After the insurgents began to run there was a vain attempt to use artillery.

It now appears that one American was killed in the attack upon the Subig junction by General Santa Ana.

BODIES TO SOON START.

These of Lawton, Logan and Ledyard to Leave Manila December 30 for Home.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 28.—Quartermaster General Ludington received a cable message from Colonel Miller of Manila saying that arrangements had been made to send home the remains of Major-General Lawton, Major John A. Logan, Jr., and Major Armstrong.

The remains, which will leave on the 30th inst. for San Francisco.

In Memory of Ledyard.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 28.—Among the contributions to the Lawton fund received by Adjutant General Corbin was one of \$500 from Mr. Lewis Case Ledard of New York, which contribution he said was made in memory of his nephew, Lieutenant A. C. Ledyard killed in action in Negros, Dec. 8, 1897.

No Casualties on the Voyage.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 28.—General Otis notified the war department of the arrival at Manila of the transports of Dec. 15 and 16, carrying the Thirty-eighth volunteer infantry, and the Ohio and Indiana, carrying the Fourteenth volunteer infantry, and that there were no casualties.

Subscriptions to Lawton Fund.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 28.—The subscriptions to the Lawton fund received by General Corbin at the war department up to Wednesday amounted to \$17,327.45. The total subscription list now amounts to \$31,404.45, including earlier contributions.

Good Day in Wall Street.

NEW YORK, Dec. 28.—The market for securities showed the effect of the great relief felt by the disintegration of several factors of apprehension and prices mounted upward with increasing buoyancy as the day progressed, on Wednesday. The market closed with a gain of animation and strength at the top level of the day.

A number of important railroads reached three points with a long list of advances a point or better. Among the industrial and specialties gains were Union Pacific, 1 1/2; Erie, 1/2; and having advanced from 4 to 10 points as a result of the day's trading, Brooklyn transit suffered some.

To Acquire Panama Canal.

TRINIDAD, Dec. 28.—The Panama Canal company of America, with an authorized capital of \$20,000,000, was incorporated here. The object of the company is to acquire by purchase the company of the Compagnie Nouvelle du Canal de Panama, and thus to secure the isthmus of Panama; also to construct, equip and operate said canal and railway and the various enterprises connected therewith and do other business.

Here Our American Contention.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 28.—Attention to the Bering sea controversy between the United States and Great Britain was renewed by the report of Mr. John M. Morgan, the United States agent on the island, who came out to submit his report and confer with the authorities. The essential point of the report is that the seal herds have diminished 20 per cent within the last year. This bears out the American contention.

Believed War Would Break Out.

VICTORIA, B. C., Dec. 28.—Mail advice received from the Orient stated that Russia and France are continuing to negotiate in connection with Chinese territory and against England, and that Japan is buying immense quantities of rice. It is believed that war will break out in the spring.

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NEED MISSION WORK.

Plenty to Do in Philippines, Said Schuman.

THE CATHOLICS DID MUCH GOOD.

Their Work Done in Luzon—Protestants Would Find Mindanao a More Promising Place to Begin—Should Be On One Denomination.

NEW YORK, Dec. 28.—The Independent, for the current week, will contain an article by Jacob G. Schuman, president of Cornell university, chairman of the United States commission to the Philippine islands, entitled "Our Duty to the Philippines," in which he wrote in part:

"We have 40 to 50 tribes to civilize and seven or eight of these tribes have some 500,000 members each. On the island of Luzon there is one tribe of 1,000,000 people who speak one language and are entirely distinct from the other tribes who speak Spanish or English. Another tribe on the same island, numbering about 60,000, is as distinct from the others in language and characteristics as they are from the Spaniards. Then on the great island of Mindanao there are many tribes that are entirely different from each other. In the Sulu archipelago we come to another class of natives, about whose culture and history so much has been said recently. These are all Mohammedans, while in Luzon the natives are all Catholic Christians.

"The priests have ruled in Luzon so long that their influence is widespread, and the natives know of no other form of Christianity. The Roman Catholic church has been established for 400 years and the archipelago was really governed by the priests, and not by the Spanish civil or military commanders. Of the 14,000,000 people on the island annually about \$1,000,000 was used for the church's support. Each small church would receive about \$20, for its support, and the priest an allowance of \$100. We must not think of the natives as a great deal of good work among the natives. We must reason with these facts when we send missionaries to the Philippines.

"Missionaries are needed in the Sulu archipelago. There is plenty of work for them to do, but they will be sent there in large numbers. There is plenty of work for them to do, but they will be sent there in large numbers. There is plenty of work for them to do, but they will be sent there in large numbers.

"The operators say they believe that the conservative element in the United Mine Workers' organization will be able to prevent a strike.

NO FENIAN INVASION.

From Irishman Said Nothing in It To Send Hospital Ship to the Boers.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 28.—A call was sent out for a special assessment on every member of the Ancient Order of Hibernians, of which there are 35,000 in this city, for money to aid the Boers. A return of \$25,000 is expected, which will help to swell the general fund of \$1,000,000 which Irish organizations throughout the country seek to raise.

P. J. McManus, a prominent Irishman, said that preparations were being made for a public meeting at the Academy of Music.

In speaking about the alleged Fenian plot to raid Canada, Mr. McManus said: "The proposed Fenian raid, if there is any such thing contemplated, is against the rules of international law. The loyalty of the Irish to this country leads them to regard the announcement as merely a bluff to keep the Canadians at home."

It was expected, he said, that the meeting at the Academy of Music will result in a \$50,000 fund to fit out a hospital relief ship.

MONNETT SPOKE IN BOSTON.

The Ohio Man's Subject Was Abolition of Slavery.

BOSTON, Dec. 28.—Frank S. Monnett, attorney general of Ohio, well known for his opposition to trusts, made an interesting address before the Twentieth Century club in the hall of Boston University Law School on "The Abolition of Slavery."

The speaker read his speech from manuscript. He was accorded general applause as he concluded. He said in part:

"I want to demonstrate to you that the most potent weapon of oppression is that club that we as sovereign people hand over to certain favored interests, and they in turn, having seized the reins of governmental authority, pervert it to their own use and to the detriment of the people."

He then read a paper on "The Abolition of Slavery," in which he said: "I believe that many of those who fought against the Americans were not so much against the Americans as they were against the system of slavery. I believe that many of those who fought against the Americans were not so much against the Americans as they were against the system of slavery."

There was a general feeling in favor of establishing the headquarters of the national committee next year in Washington. Senator Jones favored Washington in 1896, but gave way to Mr. Bryan, who was in favor of Chicago. He further said in part:

"In my trip through the south I observed one thing which will be considered of particular interest in New York, namely, that some of the leaders of the movement for the abolition of slavery are now in the south. They are not in the south, but they are in the south. They are not in the south, but they are in the south. They are not in the south, but they are in the south."

The Democratic national convention will be held a short time after the Republican convention, according to custom. No matter what it is, it is about to be held. I do not know the date. Everywhere I heard only Mr. Bryan's name mentioned. They are not in the south, but they are in the south. They are not in the south, but they are in the south. They are not in the south, but they are in the south."

THE QUAY TEST.

Members of the Committee Predict a Setback During January.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 28.—The senate committee on privileges and elections will take up the contest over the seat in the senate claimed by Senator Quay under the appointment of the governor of Pennsylvania soon after the close of the holiday recess. Members of the committee predict early action by the committee, and that it will be decided in the senate during the month of January.

The Clarke Case Hearing.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 28.—Senator Chandler, chairman of the senate committee on privileges and elections, said that the committee would begin its formal inquiry into the contest over the seat of Senator Clark of Montana on Friday, Jan. 5. The contest is over the seat of the controversy will be heard on Saturday and Monday by the witnesses for the claimants.

To Aid Lawton Fund.

TOLEDO, Dec. 28.—Contributions to the Lawton fund were solicited. General John S. Kuntz reported \$300 and expected to have \$1,000 by Saturday night.

Reland Reed's Illness.

NEW YORK, Dec. 28.—At St. Luke's hospital it was announced that the relatives of Roland Reed had requested that no information concerning his condition be given out. It was learned, however, that Mr. Reed was resting comfortably.

America's 14th Successor.

GLASGOW, Dec. 28.—The corporation of this city accepted the bid of a New York company for electric feeders for the Glasgow railway at 151,000 pounds, or 10,000 pounds below the lowest British offer.

MAINE VICTIMS' FUNERAL.

They Will Be Interred at Arlington Today With Simple Ceremonies—The President to Attend.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 28.—Captain Sigbee and Chaplain Childwick called at the navy department to consult with Assistant Secretary Allen respecting the ceremonies to take place today at Arlington in connection with the interment of the bodies of the Maine's victims. The remains of 151 dead sailors arrived here over the Chesapeake and Ohio on a special train of six cars. They were escorted by a guard of honor composed of 12 men from the Texas.

The remains were conveyed to Rosslyn, Va., opposite the district, and there were transferred to wagons belonging to the quartermaster's department, which removed them to the burial site in Arlington cemetery. The caskets were placed in open hospital tents and the guard of honor will be maintained over them until they are buried today.

The exercises will be as simple as possible. The president and members of the cabinet and a number of naval officers are expected to attend the funeral ceremonies. The navy department ordered a sufficient number of troopers made of galax leaves to enable one to be placed on each casket.

38,000 MAY STRIKE.

Miners About Altoona Threaten to Demand an Increase of 20 Per Cent in Wages.

ALTOONA, Pa., Dec. 28.—Representatives of 38,000 miners in the bituminous coal district met at various points to consider the feasibility of a strike for a general increase of 30 per cent in wages. At the coal towns of Lilly, Pottsville, Barnesboro and Clearfield the seasons of the wage-workers were secret, though their intentions have been expressed publicly enough. The miners say unless the operators consent to the demand a general strike is certain. The operators informed the men that they regarded their demands as preposterous. If the miners are in earnest, the strike will be declared Jan. 1.

The operators say they believe that the conservative element in the United Mine Workers' organization will be able to prevent a strike.

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Insist that your grocer gives you Grain-O. Accept no imitation.

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Reland Reed's Illness.